CHRISTMAS GOODS!

We take pleasure in announcing to our numerous friends and costomers that our stock of goods for the holiday trade is unusually large and varied. We enumerate a few of the leading lines:

Handsome Presentation Books, Juvenile Books, to suit all ages, Toy Books, in Muslin and Paper, Hymn Books, in every style of binding, Bibles, Family and Pocket size,

Writing Desks and Work Boxes, in rosewood, ma-hogany, and satinwood, plain and inland with pearl and Glove and Handkerchief Boxes in sets and separate,

Photographic and Sterescopic Views, Pocket Books, in Russia, calf, seal-skin and Turkey

Pearl and Shell Card Cases. Japanese Goods.

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Photographs of Statuary, something new and handsome. PAPETERIES.

Beautiful assortment in elegant boxes, suitable for presents.

Above list gives but a faint idea of the extent and variety of our stock. We cordially invite all to call and examine our goods and prices before making their purchases. Respectfully,

WHISKEY!

WALTER M'COMB & CO.

HAVE NOW IN STOCK A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRAUGHON'S Celebrated

FOR WHICH THEY ARE SOLE AGENTS, SOME OF IT

VERY OLD AND VERY FINE. They have also the following other brands of fine Robertson County Whiskey:

Garrett's 3 years old! Greenbriar, 3 years old! Scales & Darden 3 yrs. old! Lincoln Co., 1 to 3 yrs old!

Apple Brandy 4 yrs. old! French Brandy 10 yrs. old! SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Wines of All Kinds! And he asks of both retail and wholesale purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [June 23, 1876-tf.

W. P. HAMBAUGH. J. C. KENDRICK.

KENDRICK, HAMBAUGH & CO Tobacco Salesmen, WAREBOUSE,

FIRE-PROOF.

CLARKSVILLE,

TENNESSEE.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON TOBACCO.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Messers, M. H. Clark & Bro.
Hon, D. N. Kennedy, Pres't Northern Bank. A. Howell, Cashier Bank of Clarksville.
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Fresh Peaches.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF



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GENERAL

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

I desire to call your attention to my large stock of Wagons, Buggies, Wheat Drills, Hay Rakes, Bells, Plows of all kinds, Sorghum Mills, Cider Mills, Pumps and Tubing, Double Shovels, Thomas Smoothing Harrows, Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Road and Pond Scrapers, Spring Fans, Corn Fans, Corn Shellers, Road and Pond Scrapers, Spring Seats and Breaks for Farm Wagons, Sporting and Spring Wagons, all kinds, Steam Engines and Separators, Reapers and Mowers, Cutting Boxes, Single and Double Trees, Choice Northern Rve. Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Herds Seats about them, seek to be rid of the party in power. What Mr. Pinchback, at the Uncinnati Convention, styled the "corruption and mismanagement which have come upon the South at the hands of Northern Rve. Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Herds Seats about them, seek to be rid of the party in power. What Mr. Pinchback, at the Uncinnati Convention, styled the "corruption and mismanagement which have come upon the Republican members elected from that parish. When the papers of the Republican members elected from that parish. When the papers of the Republican members elected from that parish. When the papers of the Republican members elected from that parish. Grass and Timothy Seeds, Winter Oats, Feeding Oats, Bran, Corn, Flour and Lime, Etc. Orders promptly filled at Lowest Prices. Call and examine. All goods are war-Very Respectfully,

T. P. BURKE. Sept 30, 1876-tf.



HAVE NEW CROP LOUISIANA

SUGAR & MOLASSES



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Peach Brandy 2 yrs. old! DRUGS and PAINTS

TOILET ARTICLES,

Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors,

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HAVE IN ADDITION TO THEIR

SOME VERY FINE

OLD BOURBON

NEW CROP RICE,

Tomatoes and Pine Apples, Fresh Packed Cove Oysters, And Sardines, Tomatoes, Current Changes of the Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Current Changes, Control Contr New Rasins, Prunes, Cur-

adventurers" had united nearly all the whites and many of the blacks against that party. But it may be that the first count of the election in Florida and South Carolina, collected and that intimidation had existed at the collected and the collet ida and South Carolina, collected and returned by the Republican officials, is so close that the electoral votes of those States may be successfully made those States may be successfully made affidavit was without date, and it turned out that Wells was not in the parallel on the election day. to appear as if given for Hayes and ed out that Wells was not in the Wheeler. Of course the Democrats ish at all on the election day. will protest against such a result as fraudulent. Where one party owns the judge, jury and witnesses, the other party is likely to despair of justice.

States supervisors; and the election thus conducted, according to the returns from those officers, shows a maturns from those officers, shows a majority in the State, as now reported, of 8,099 for the Tilden electors. This result, it is announced, the Returning Board will reverse. Should it do so the effect will, it is claimed, be to willfully and wickedly annul the verdict of the people of Louisiana.

To understand this it is necessary to recall briefly the history of that State. Such histories are apt in these days, to be forgotten.

meet at the State-house on the 6th of December. During the night of the 5th the United States District judge, Durell, issued an order directing the United States marshall to take possession of the State-house and prevent the as-semblage of this Legislature. That order was executed by the aid of the Federal troops, the meeting of the Legislature was thus prevented, and and their Republican competitors, with and their Republican competitors, with Kellogg for governor, were by the troops put into possession of the State. "These facts," said the Judiciary Committee of the Republican House of Representatives in the Forty-third Congress, "are undisputed."

Of course this order was utterly illegal and void. It conferred no right, power nor authority whatever. If Mr. Morgan should claim to be elected at the election in this State, and the

election in this State, and the chief justice of Canada should, on New Years's eve, issue an order di-recting the United States marshal to put him into possession, and the marshal should do this by the aid of Federal troops, Mr. Morgan would be just as lawfully made governor as Kellogg was. This is undeniable.

members were elected.

ought to be a Republican State, be-

ceeded the true colored vote. It was wholly in the hands of the Kellogg

gave up the effort in despair." And

then the report, after giving various

"All experience shows that the result

I say undeniable, because, first, the the Judiciary Committee of a Republican Senate pronounced Durells's order "without parallels," and declared that it was "impossible to conceive of the wind it was "impossible to conceive of the wind at any poil, and upon proof satisfactory to them to strike out the whole vote at that poll. Experied the whole vote at that any kind of proof will be satisfactory to them; and proof state of the votes, prepared and ascertained the whole vote at that poll. Experied the whole vote at that any kind of proof state of the votes, prepared and ascertained to the certain who, having examined the contents, and the contents of the votes, prepared and ascertained to the votes, prepared and ascertained to the votes, prepared and proof state of the vote, which list was read to the votes, prepared and proof state of the vote, which list was read to the votes, prepared and proof state of the vote, which list was read to the votes, prepared and proof state of the vote, which list was read to the votes prepared and presented a list to the Vice President showing the state of the vote, which list was read to the two houses, whereupon the Vice of the vote at that poll. DURELL'SORDER WITHOUT PARALLEL. der "without parallels," and declared that it was "impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal and inexcusable act." And the Judiciary Committee of a Republican House declared it to be the "most flagrant offense and abuse of authority, destructive of voted on them and that after election state of the vote, which list was read to the two houses, whereupon the Vice presently meet and vote for hayes. Suppose that by some fit of insanity, or the two houses, whereupon the Vice presently meet and vote for substantially the method ever since pursued. On some occasions the reputation papers, to negroes who abuse of authority, destructive of voted on them and that after election cords are fuller and more significant. abuse of authority, destructive of every principle and right, in the highest degree dangerous to Republican government and a high crime and mistory and the come from negroes denied the right to vote by the Democratic party." On demeanor under the Constitution of the United States" (43 Con. H. R. Rep., 73e), for which crime and mis-elected. demeanor they recommend that Durell should be impeached. Whereupon Durell resigned his office and escaped ought to be a Republican State, be-

impeachment.

Of the members of the committee who dissented from the recommendation, Judge Poland did so because he thought Durell's order, though illegal, nor corrupt; and Mr. Lyman Tremain subsequently recanted and declared it deserved impeachment (Record, January 7, 1876, p. 321), while Mr. Frye's view will be found in the minority report on the state of the South (Record, February 23, 1875, p. 1,657), in which he, Mr. W heeler and Hoar declare that Durell's "order and the canvass in the interest of Kellogg were of no validity, and entitled to no the canvass in the interest of Kellogg were of no validity, and entitled to no respect whatever." And it is the government thus fraudulently and unlawfully established which remains in power. Once the Federal troops were withdrawn from Louisiana and the McEnery government was thereupon, and by common consent of the peopeople put in power. people, put in power, GOVERNMENT BY BAYONETS.

The Federal troops were then returned, and McEnery deposed by them and Kellogg restored to the government, which, by the aid of those troops, the Conservative ticket candiaded he still retains. In the words of Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, and Frye, "it is only the national government that keeps Kellogg in place for an hour."
(Congressional Record, February 1, 1875, p. 1,647.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEM.

Views of Clarkson N. Potter on the Mittadion-Reversing the Popular Wardied-How the Louislana Returning Board-Counts

In "a Partisan 600-eramental Government of the Sensitive Will County within twenty-for the House of Representative will of the policy of the partis of the Sensitive Will of the policy of the partis of the Sensitive Will of the Sen

dent of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count the votes." The change in the form of the language shows that it

power, and is only an expectancy pro-vided for the contingency of a Presidential vacancy or incapacity, who more frequently than any other officer of the goveanment has been himself a candidate for the Presidency, should alone person the vacancy of the fact, that when objection of the fact. Accordingly, had the HOW CONSERVATIVE MAJORITIES ARE alone possess the unqualled power of determining who is elected to be ex-WHITTLED DOWN.

But in Louisiana the case is different. The late election there has been conducted by officials appointed by Kellogg, in connection with United States supervisors; and the election tion, but the court held that it had no jurisdiction to that end. They then caused to be produced before the from the office of secretary of State, some together with the tally sheets, poll lists, &c., filed there according to law. These duplicates corresponded exactly with the alleged result of the compiled returns which the said woman had produced, and of the facts undisputed proof was also submitted to the board. Nevertheless, the board of the facts undisputed people to administer the national correction of the legality of the vote?" And no one then pretended that it would. "The Constitution," Mr. Clay further said. "requires the two houses to assemble and perform the highest duty that could devolve on a public body, to ascertain who has been elected by the people to administer the national correction. To understand this it is necessary to recall briefly the history of that State. Such histories are apt in these days, to be forgotten.

On the 4th of December, 1872, the governor of Louisiana proclaimed the result of the preceding November election, and declared the Conservative, or McEnery, ticket elected.

"UNDENIABLE FACTS."

produced, and of the facts undisputed proof was also submitted to the board. Nevertheless, the board refused to count the vote for that parish. So in Winn parish, where 404 Conservative, or McEnery, ticket elected.

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"UNDENIABLE FACTS."

Produced, and of the facts undisputed proof was also submitted to the board. Nevertheless, the board refused to count the vote for that parish. So in Winn parish, where 404 Conservative and **164 Republican votes. What are alone elected by the people? Having, then, the ordinary and usual that, and so far as they do not agree, there can be no count.

And so must it result either that there can be no count.

And so must it result either that electoral votes can not be received or counted without the assent of both what had failed to forward his oath of office to the secretary of State."

(Annals Conservative) Annals Conservative and **Inverse of the people of t oath of office to the secretary of State -although there was no pretense that | 150). the election was not a fair representation

But whatever may be thought of of the will of the people—the whole vote of the parish was rejected. So in Terre Bonne parish, where there was a conservative majority, it was proved that the commissioners of elec-tion, through misapprehension of their duties, enclosed all the returns in the

Never since the Government was established has any Vice President asballot-boxes and deposited them with sumed to count an electoral vote, exthe clerk of the court, with whom the law required the boxes to be left. The judge of the court thereupon issued a mandamus commanding the clerk to take the votes from the boxes and forward them to the secretary of State, which was done. Nevertheless, the houses directed.

THE ESTABLISHED PRECEDENT. board rejected the returns from these polls, thereby giving the parish to the Republicans. As at the time of the first election These cases were, every one of them, person had necessarily to be appointed to count the votes, that occasion may be a precedent. But in 1793 the House cases of the rejection of Conservative votes, by which rejection Republican raised a joint committee to ascertain Of course men who will thus act and report "the mode of examining the votes," and, in accordance with their report, named tellers, one for will do anything, and it would therefore make no difference whether the the Senate and one for the House, and real Democratic majority in Louisiana was 10,000 or 30,000. This board when the houses were assembled the Vice President broke the seals of the claims power to consider the subject returns, handed them to the tellers, of intimidation at any poll, and upon

pursued. On some occasions the records are fuller and more significant than others. For instance, in 1797, the Vice President, John Adams, said: "By the report which has been made to me by the tellers appointed by the two houses to examine the votes, there are seventy-one votes for John Adams," &c., stating the result, and then he proceeded, "In obedience to the Constitution and law of the United the houses have done."

Who isto engross the certificates should write "Tilden" instead of "Hayes," and that this should be overlooked while the certificates were signed and until opened before Congress, would the houses be concluded by that mistake or might they take notice of the historical fact, and at least reject the votes for Tilden if they could not count them for Hayes?

At any rate the houses have done. I know that it is said that Louisiana Constitution and law of the United At any rate the houses have done States and to the command of both similar things. In 1857 they took nocause the black population exceeds the white; but such is not the fact.

And here I again quote from the second report of the special Committee on the houses of Congress, expressed in their resolutions passed in the present session, I declare John Adams elected." storm on the day required by law, and South (Rep., 261): "The census of 1870 shows 87,076 whites and 86,913 colored males over 21 years of age.
All the statistics and evidence before

us has indicated a change in this pro-portion in favor of the colored voters. The registration was incorrect, and exvotes of Misseuri should be announ- was not a person within the meaning ced, and they were announced accord- of the Constitution, this being a histor-In 1857, on a suggestion that the properly take notice," the votes of whole of the certificates need not be Georgia, cast for Greeley, were rejected. read, the Vice President said that un- At the same time the Senate refused

öfficials, with whom a Republican committee, with Marshal Packard at their head, co-operated. In only three parishes did even the Republican suing of the vote devolved upon the tel-lers, and the decision of what should independent of the question of the efpervisors of registration make any complaint of the registration. On the other hand the Conservaties specbe read rested with them. ified, with proof, 5,200 cases of conce-ded false registration in New Orleans alone, and these Conservatives, who had been co-operating in joint party committee to secure a fair registration,

on the adoption of the joint rule in regard to counting the electoral vote will see how generally the idea that the Vice President had, even in the absence of legislation by Congress (as Judge Kent thought), any power over the count, was repudiated by senators of both parties.

the popular vote, would not the Congress at least have power to take notice of the public fact that the vote returned by the Kellogg electors was not the lawful vote of the State of Louisiana, and so decline to receive and count it?

What occurred in 1873 may, if the Returning Board arbitrarily reverse.

ing the right to count the electoral

hesitation in any objection the other the form of the language shows that it was not he who was to count.

And what could be more unreasonable than that the Vice President, who, by our system, is deprived of all real power, and is only an expectancy protional power to receive and count the electoral votes against the objection of

So, too, the fact, that when objection has been raised to any vote from either house, the houses have at once separated to pass, each by and for itself, upon the objection, shows their opinion of the necessity of a concurrence of both houses in receiving and ounting electoral votes; and that, Clay, on the objection to the vote of tion, was competent to receive and Missouri in 1821, "allow the Vice count the vote objected to. If, as has been thought by some, the joint con-

what are votes." (Annals Cong., p 1, Houses of Congress, or that a Vice President can count a President in, gress; or else that either house can alone direct that votes shall be received, which, in the case of a double vote, might necessitate the absurdity of counting both returns, and the vote

of the State both ways. I submit that alternatives so absurd leave us with no other conclusion than that electoral votes can be received and counted only with the concurrence or permission of both houses of Con-

Undoubtedly the duty of receiving and counting the electoral vote is a high constitutional duty, which the members of Congress must exercise upon their consciences and oaths of office; out of that duty they are the judges, and for its discharge the Constitution has not made them responsible to any power on earth.

Assuming, then, that the Returning Board of Louisiana will reverse the popular verdict of that State, will it be popular verdict of that State, will it be conclusive upon the houses of Congress, or is there any fact, beyond the face of the returns, of which the houses can take notice? For instance, it is certainly known that Massachusetts has chosen Hayos electors. They will

In 1817, when, in the case of Indians, the objection was first made to attempt to decide the question, but the house at once withdrew to consider it.

In 1821 the houses directed how the large of Georgia met, "and so converted assumed by some it would, of course, have committed the election in such contingency also to the House of Representatives. ic fact, of which the two houses may der the rule of the houses appointing to receive or consider an amendment tellers, he considered that the count-

fect of the vote. In 1865 the Vice President refused to open the returns he had received from Louisiana and Tennessee, because so directed by the houses.

But whether the houses might propagate arbitrary act of the Returning Board; whether, having permitted the President to set up a cause so directed by the houses.

And here let me add that to talk of a Senate, in which a majority of the senators represented less than one-fourth of the people, whose power to choose a President is by the Constituaccepted without remark the decisions of the House, by which the votes from Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana were rejected, and the votes of Mississippi and Texas counted against objection.

And any one who will read the debate in the Senate on February 6, 1865, on the adoption of the joint rule in respect to the popular vote, would not the Congress at least have power to take no-

President by the electors, nor, by but has left the House the sole judge of the fact. Accordingly, had the to make its action in that respect de pendent on some other judgment o the House to act upon its own know!

And to whom could the question o whether the power was to be exercised the people, and whose members, of all

tors or not, and, if not, to then itsel ly dispute the authority of the President whom the House of Representatives may thus choose?

Gentlemen who talk lightly, there-fore, of having the Vice President or the Senate receive and count the vote of Louisiana against the objection of the House, or of choosing some ener-getic man President of the Senate that they may have a forcible officer to lead the Republican party after the 4th of March, or of an interregnum in which Gen. Grant shall hold over, talk rebellion. The House of Representatives the counting of every vote which it may vote can be lawfully counted without its concurrence or against Its judg HOW A FRAUDULENT RETURNING ment and direction. Whomever, by the vote so counted, shall appear to be accepted by the Democratic party

> ecutive, thus lawfully elected, who will vention foreseen the contingency now assumed by some it would, of course,

Why, then, should not this great people for bear strife, and adopt a course nearly with the spirit of the Constitution? The more, as the result thus reached would conform to the wish of the great body of the people, as just

tion confined, first to the failure of the tives to choose by the 4th of March following-setting up as their presidthe President regularly chosen by the by an enormous popular majority